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Article

Consecrated life today comparision of general health characteristics between non clerial and clerial samples

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Simple Summary: A Simple summary goes here.

Abstract: dfdfdf

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3 (list three to ten pertinent keywords specific to the article, yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.).

1. Introduction

2. Methods

2.1. Measures

2.1.1. Helth complains

ZDE PROSÍM DOPLN OBECNÉ INFO..... For analytical purposes, participants responses were dichotomised. Answers ranging from 1: "almost never" up to 3: "approximately once a week" were recoded as "Not many times per week" and answers ranging from 4: "More than one a week" up to 5: "approximately every day" were recoded as "Many times a week".

2.1.2. Long lasring ilnessess

Zde moc prosím dopln info o otázkách týkajících se onemocnění

2.1.3. Chronotype

Zde prosím info o otázkách na sovy a ptáčata

2.2. Participants

2.2.1. Sample one

First sample (n = 1800, Age: M = 46.41, SD = 17.4, Females: 51.28%) consisted of participants from nationally representative sample collected in 2016. In this dataset we did not find subjects responding incongruently to the control items i.e. feeling the God presence despite being Non-religious or atheist. Thus, no participant was excluded from a dataset.

2.2.2. Sample two

The second sample was collected in..... From the original dataset (n = 1263), we excluded 120 participants who responded incongruently to 3 repeatedly asked questions and those, who were speeders i.e. time spend filling questionnaire was < 10 min. The three control questions included age (difference > 2 years), weight and height (difference > 2 kilogram and centimes). Hence, the number of participants was 1143. Based on the results of outliers screening procedure (see statistical analysis secion), we also removed subjects, which responded to large number of questions in the same way (n = 2). Therefore, the final number of participants was 1141 (Age: M = 49.2, SD = 16.73, Females: 46.45%).

2.2.3. Sample three

The third sample (n = 1662) was collected during May 2021 (zde moc psl dopln další info). After data were collected, we excluded participants (n = 166) reporting incongruent answers and those who were classified as speeders. The criteria were the same as in the second sample. This resulted in 1496 (Age: M = 50.67, SD = 15.79, Females: 44.05%) participants. No participant with uniform responses was detected.

2.2.4. Sample four

This sample initially consisted of 497 participants. In the first step, we excluded participants (n = 4) who were classified as speeders i.e. finished questionnaire typically lasting more than 30 minutes in < 10 minutes. After this exclucion, 493 participants remained. In the further step, we removed those not being Czechs citizens (n = 313) (JE TO TAKTO PRAVDA? KDYŽTAK TO MOC PROSÍM POPIŠ TAK, ABY TO ODPOVÍDALO) resulting in 180 subjects (Age: M = 47.12, SD = 10.42, Females: 70%). No uniform pattern of responding was detected in this sample.

2.3. Statistical analysis

As suggested by Shapiro-Wilk test and by histograms, normality assumption was broken in all samples. Thus, non - parametric methods were used. Homogenity of variances was equal in all samples as indicated by the Breusch-Pagan test. As the null hypotheses of the MCAR test in all our surveys was not rejected, we deleted missing values listwise. Outliers were explored by the Median Absolute Deviation (MAD). Outliers identified by the MED were consequently screened and if there were signs of uniform pattern of responding i.e. answering the number of items in the same manner, than outlier were removed from the dataset.

To explore differences in health status among clerics and non - clerics, we compared in logistic regression models long lasting illnesses of clerics to reported long lasting illnesses of participants from representative sample. In these models, reported long lasting illness was was as a dependent variable, grouping variable distinguishing clerics from non - clerics was regressor and covariates were are, gender, education and length of a life in clerical order.

them to the representative sample diagnoses of ilnesses reported by participants on the variable

3. Results

The table 1 depicts basic socio-demographic characteristics of the study samples.

Table 1. Socio-demographic table

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4
Characteristic	N = 1,800	N = 1,141	N = 1,496	N = 180
Gender				
Female	923 (51%)	530 (50%)	659 (44%)	126 (70%)
Male	877 (49%)	523 (50%)	835 (56%)	54 (30%)
Family_status				
Not in relationship	439 (24%)	267 (25%)	201 (13%)	
Married	929 (52%)	461 (44%)	714 (48%)	
Divorced	158 (8.8%)	201 (19%)	252 (17%)	
Widow/Widower	133 (7.4%)	73 (6.9%)	91 (6.1%)	
In relationship	141 (7.8%)	51 (4.8%)	236 (16%)	
Education				
Basic school	141 (7.8%)	90 (8.7%)	91 (6.1%)	1 (0.6%)
Vocational school or non - maturity high school	442 (25%)	400 (39%)	572 (38%)	5 (2.8%)
High school	854 (47%)	377 (36%)	451 (30%)	24 (13%)
Higher vocational school or University	363 (20%)	169 (16%)	380 (25%)	150 (83%)
Economical_status				
Without work	261 (14%)	149 (14%)	172 (13%)	
Pensioner	430 (24%)	325 (31%)	420 (32%)	
Working	1,109 (62%)	559 (54%)	707 (54%)	
Faith				
Yes, I am a member of church	170 (9.4%)		132 (9.4%)	
Yes, but I am not a member of a church	361 (20%)		331 (24%)	
No	1,004 (56%)		680 (48%)	
No, I am convinced atheist	265 (15%)		262 (19%)	

In the first step of the analysis, we compared clerics with non - clerics in their self - reported chronotype. Pearson, chi-square test revealed that there was no difference between these two groups across the two surveys see Table 2.

Table 2. Differences in chronotype across samples (N = 2551)

	Chronotype		
Characteristic	Early bird, N = 1,391	Night own, N = 1,160	p-value
Source			0.14
Panel	498 (36%)	453 (39%)	
Vacctination	812 (58%)	632 (54%)	
Consecrated	81 (5.8%)	75 (6.5%)	

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4. Discussion

5. Conclusion

6. Patents

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Author Contributions: For research articles with several authors, a short paragraph specifying their individual contributions must be provided. The following statements should be used "X.X. and Y.Y. conceive and designed the experiments; X.X. performed the experiments; X.X. and Y.Y. analyzed the data; W.W. contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools; Y.Y. wrote the paper.'' Authorship must be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the work reported.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

MDPI	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute
DOAJ	Directory of open access journals
TLA	Three letter acronym
LD	linear dichroism
MSE	Mean Square Error

Appendix A

Appendix A.1

The appendix is an optional section that can contain details and data supplemental to the main text. For example, explanations of experimental details that would disrupt the flow of the main text, but nonetheless remain crucial to understanding and reproducing the research shown; figures of replicates for experiments of which representative data is shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or as Supplementary data. Mathematical proofs of results not central to the paper can be added as an appendix.

Appendix B

All appendix sections must be cited in the main text. In the appendixes, Figures, Tables, etc. should be labeled starting with 'A', e.g., Figure A1, Figure A2, etc.

Sample Availability: Data used for the analysis in this study as well as the code are publically avalible nad can be found on the Open Scienfe Network webside (https://osf.io/ad6b3/).